

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Mañis.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
" " COMPANY.

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.**

**THE British Steamship**

**"ABYSSINIA"**

3651 Tons Register, Lieut. Commander,  
with 400 tonnettes for VANCOUVER, B.C.,  
via INLAND SEA, KORE & YOKOHAMA, on  
THURSDAY the 6th February, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the  
6th March and "BATAVIA" on the 3rd  
April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and  
at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the  
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship  
Company's regular Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.)	\$270.00
To Montreal New York, &c.....	790.00
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers  
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the  
Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be  
obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th Feb.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and the same will be mailed to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Vancouver, 9th January. '99

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
 SHIP COMPANY.  
 TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
 JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
 MEXICO,  
 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
 EUROPE;  
 VIA  
 THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
 AND  
 ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
 STEAMERS

**THE Steamship**

**"BELGIC"**

will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on **THURSDAY**, the 13th February,  
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All **PARCEL PACKAGES** should be marked to  
address in full; and the same will be received at  
the Company's Office until **FIVE P.M.** the day

First-class fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	£225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool .....	325.00
To London.....	320.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Passengers by this line have the option of

proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Cofkular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.  
For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1890

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**STEAM FOR**  
**SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ**

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;  
ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.*

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of February 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain A. Meier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIFIC & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 15th February, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
**MILCHERS & Co.,**

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1890, [4

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section 6 for a penalty for neglecting to keep or make such returns; sections 7 and 8 provided for a copy of the charter, or deed of settlement to be recorded in the office of the Registrar-General; and section 9 that the names of proprietors should be recorded in the office of the Registrar-General. The whole object of that Act was to compel the companies to furnish certain information, apparently for statistical purposes. But the new Act contemplated a different state of proceedings. It was alleged for the defendants that neither Act applied to a company which did not receive deposits or which did not issue notes. If that were so, then section 2 of the new Act was a work of supererogation, because the Act of 1864 provided that a company that received deposits and issued notes should be liable to certain penalties for omissions to comply with the Act. But the Act of 1888 contained absolute prohibitions against certain things being done, so as to protect the public and the shareholders. Section 5 provided that no banking company should issue notes payable to bearer at sight on demand unless it has a subscribed capital of £250,000 and a paid-up capital of £150,000. If the defendant's contention was right, a bank might start to-morrow and issue notes to an unlimited extent, but so long as it did not receive deposits the Act would not apply. It was submitted that this view was wrong, and that the Act was not limited to banks that received deposits.

Mr. Justice Williams said that he would reserve the point for the Full Court as to whether section 7 of the Act of 1888 applied to the defendant company.

Mr. Mitchell then submitted that there was no evidence that the bank had authorized the insertion of these advertisements. The fact that the local manager inserted them and paid for them out of the moneys of the bank did not bind the head office of the company in an action for penalties. He also submitted that there was no evidence of the incorporation of the defendant company.

Mr. Justice Williams was of opinion that there was evidence to bind the bank as to the publication of these advertisements, and also that there was evidence of the incorporation of the company. On these points he would decide in favor of the plaintiff; but the other point as to whether the defendants came under section 7 of the Act of 1888, he would reserve for the Full Court. He assessed the damages at £10 for each advertisement that was published.

Mr. Hood said that the solicitors for the puttees would count the number of advertisements.

Mr. Justice Williams desired to state that he did not concur with the observation that the action being brought by a common informer he deserved no consideration. This was the only way in which such actions could be instituted. The object of the Act would be defeated if they were to wait till someone was injured. The only way in which shareholders and depositors were protected was by persons finding out that their banks were sham and fraudulent, and instituting actions of this kind. He thought this form of action deserved every encouragement, and so far as he was concerned he would assist them in every way. It might be that the point taken by the defendants was a good one; he should be very sorry to see it succeed; but as there appeared to be some doubt on the point, he trusted that it would be brought under the notice of Parliament, and that banks which carried on business by making representations of the character made in this case, might be brought, beyond all doubt, within the scope of the Act, and that the public should be protected.

Mr. Mitchell said that the plaintiff brought this action out of revenge, and had said that unless he got his way in a certain matter he would take proceedings against the defendants.

Mr. Justice Williams said that he had no sympathy with the plaintiff, but he was very glad he brought the action. He might also say that if the defendants were a creditable institution, of which he had some doubt, the mode of conducting the defence reflected the greatest discredit on them. It was a direct insult to the administration of justice, and they did everything to prevent the course of justice.

Mr. Mitchell said that in the opinion of this sort the defendants did not feel justified in giving facilities to prove the case against them.

The question whether the defendants were liable in the action was reserved for the Full Court.

#### AMERICA LIBERATA.

From the line of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to where the commingled waters of two oceans have the rocks of Cape Horn there breathes not now a man who is not supported by the vice of a constitution, to assent to the lie that, by Divine ordinance or political necessity, they owe obedience to an individual or members of some particular family. "Slaves cannot breathe in England," sang Cowper, at a time when scarcely a man in Great Britain had even a conception of Freedom in its political sense. In that sense the peoples of the Americas can today with more propriety echo the boast: "That is to say, the peoples within the boundaries we have indicated. Where on the English map, the customary tint of blood, appropriately indicates the dominions of the British Sovereign, men still owe the duty of bowing the head and bating the breath when a Vettin-Guelph is mentioned. In the Southern Continent there is, indeed, yet one exception—a tiny smudge on the map of freedom. In Guiana there are "subjects"—vassals of the Queen of Great Britain and the King of the Netherlands. "Slaves cannot breathe in England!" Empty boast, Monarchs cannot breathe in America! The atmosphere of liberty drifts over the new world from a dozen Republics and suffocates Sovereigns. Dom Pedro II, harmless man, has had the Imperial crown blown off his head by a blast of that Divine air, but if a string of names could have fastened the diadem on his head the crown would still encircle his brow. If Pierre II, de Alcantara-Jean-Charles-Leopold-Salvador-Bibiano-Francois-Xavier-de-Paula-Leocadio-Michael-Gabriel-Raphael-Gonzague were not enough to smite common people with a sense of the absurd deity which they owe to the individual thus embellished, then Court-christenings—among other sacred institutions—are blighted by the growing and scintillating spirit of democracy. If it sufficed not to name a prince after two kings, Jesus Christ, the canonized founder of the Jesuit Order, and two archangels, it is difficult to conceive what can be done in that direction. But, after all, this plan of giving superb titles was proved ineffectual ages ago. The Roman Emperors not merely had the name of the Saviour (Salvador), the Son of God, tacked on to their cognomens. They were styled God, Deus, and even that didn't prevent their being generally murdered by a baronet or a pander.

Dom Pedro, however, it is understood to have been a decent sort of man. Unlike most monarchs, whose characteristic it is to be as meddlesome and as mischievous as monkeys, he troubled his subjects but little with any antics, lived laterally for the most part in Europe, and personally did more good than harm. The insurgents of Brazil seem to have revolted less against the man than against the preposterous institution of which he was the representative among them. It was the inherent viciousness of hereditary monarchy which cost Dom Pedro his throne. The Brazilians could have put up with him as long as he was likely to last. But they couldn't stand the prospect of seeing his daughter Isabelle-Christine-Leopold-

dine-Auguste-Michael-Gabriel-Raphael-Gonzague coming to the throne with Field-Marshal Louis-Philipe-Marie-Ferdinand-Gustave d'Orleans to boot. Spain and Portugal know the only countries in the world on whose stomach a Bourbon can stay, and even in Spain there are periodical spasms indicative of an inclination to throw them up. The little incident in Brazil consequently will be regarded with some natural uneasiness in the Peninsula, and will scarcely be contemplated with composure by monarchs in general. Widespread talk of "calling into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old," he could have no idea of the particularly telling application which might be given to his phrase within half a century. It was a Bourbon—imbecile race—which gave modern democracy its first fair start. Louis XVI. said farewell with his head for the sublime stupidity which prompted him to get the better in his quarrel with England by helping the American Colonies to wrest their independence from George III. Since that start was given, democracy has kept ahead all the time. In Europe it has not had the same chance as in America. A conspiracy of monarchs was worked up to crush the first French Republic and restore the Bourbons. It took a quarter of a century of bloody war to effect the restoration, but it was done. But after a taste of freedom, even though followed by a dose of despotism under a great man France could not endure the Bourbon flower.

The ground gained by democracy since its first start in Europe was made, may be measured by the convulsions which every year now must feel that though there may arise a monarchial conspiracy for the restoration of Dom Pedro and family there will be no meddling of monarchs in England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia to accomplish it, as happened on the first occasion. There are sixty millions of Republicans in the United States. There are many millions in the fourteen republics which environ Brazil. The Monroe doctrine as first formulated applies only to North America. But the essence of it is diffusive. The representatives of sixteen republics are today collected in the United States to discuss matters of common interest. It is an awkward conjuncture for any European despot who might feel disposed to meddle in Brazil the attempt made by Napoleon in Mexico. Possibly Dom Pedro may feel but slender inclination to invoke intervention to assist him in his Imperial dignity. He has evinced—amidst other testimonies of a degree of sense superior to his station—a decided appreciation of the enjoyment derivable from a course of exercise in which the obligations of ruling have no part. The new managers of Brazil are anxious to have recognised this tendency of his mind. They have, accordingly, to cable advices, presented him with a lump sum of over half a million sterling, and have promised him £500,000 a year. This, it must be admitted, is a handsome bonus and pension, and cannot fail to operate in some degree as an inducement to keep quiet. Inasmuch also as the civil list is to be continued to the members of the ex-Imperial family, son-in-law Bourbon may perhaps like to wait while he abstains from intrigues. He is considering that he is a Bourbon, no calculation founded upon common sense, but certainly he is venturing with regard to him. He may break out and occasion the withholding of his poor old father-in-law's pension, imposing upon that amiable old gentleman the mortifying necessity of striving upon the pittance derivable from the interest of his £500,000.

Meanwhile the Brazilians appear content with liberty and not fretful at the loss of the glories of a Court. Dom Pedro seems to have succeeded in educating his people up to their destiny. His repeated and protracted absences taught them that they could get along tolerably well without him, and perhaps inculcated a distinct appreciation of the probability that they could manage even better if his promising heir and son-in-law Bourbon spouse would also be so obliging as to visit Europe—and stay there. The reason derivable from this revolution is not without significance for Australians. It has always been a possible line on the cards that in the event of anything happening to make Great Britain an uncomfortable domicile for the Sovereign, the Court might be transferred to one of the colonial dependencies of the Empire. In view of the unpleasant proximity of the Republican United States, Canada would not be esteemed as a place of retreat. Still less is it likely to be so regarded after the unpleasant instance of the influence of example just furnished by Brazil. Australia might be fixed upon. But, alas, thought is rapidly diffused now-a-days. Australia shares the vice of all colonies. Congresses of people, brought together in a region remote from the seducing influences of a Court, have a grievous tendency to affect to discover that Royalty is a costly, adorning, and a very useless toy. Parkes would, no doubt, like to be a Duke, if only for domestic reasons, and John Davies would exert all his vast influence in favour of Royalty if an Earl and a game warden were likely to reward his exertions. But taken as a whole it is exceedingly probable that whether the people of Australia could be depended on to provide Albert-Edward with an income and a supply of profits and beauties for his platonic adoration. Certainly there is always a chance that certain gifted Australian circles might emulate the French noblesse of the time of Louis XV., in the aspirations of that haughty class. It will be recollected that when the degenerate successor of the Grand Monarch bestowed his particular attentions upon Madame Dubarry, a woman of the title, she, the nobility, complained bitterly of the indignity. It had, even, they proudly urged, generations the privilege of their order to supply the King with mistresses. But there would always be the risk that the mere common people, without having the elevation of soul which would prompt them to contest this lofty privilege, might object to the whole circus. As St. Helen says Robinson: "has plainly stated that the manifest destiny of the South African colonies is to become a Republic, we know not what resource in the way of a King or Queen would remain, except India or Lord Howe Island. And Lord Howe Island might be considered somewhat circumscribed. The dignity of the Throne would not merely cover it all but would stick out leagues around, over the Pacific ocean."

It is comforting to know that Dom Pedro "took it fighting," refused to abdicate, and declared that he would only yield to force. There must have been some force employed; perhaps some desperado levelled a pistol at his head, or drove him from his throne and palace at the point of a syringe. Anyway, he was shipped off, too, within an hour of announcing his heroic resolve. Some fighting is reported to have occurred in the capital. But only the Minister of Finance, among the prominent adherents of monarchy, was hurt. The insurgents may have wounded his feelings by giving Dom Pedro that £500,000 without proper vouchers from the Department of Audit. One thing at least is clear. His Imperial Highness the Comte d'Eu—alias Louis Philippe, &c., d'Orleans—who is Marshal of the Empire and Commander-in-Chief of the army, did not manage to draw the sabre of his sire at the critical moment. Brazil is a corker for the poor, and nothing but a miracle for Dom Pedro but to observe with a candour which he has infinite credit, that he is "hopeful" that the country will prosper under the new form of Government. It is difficult for a mere outsider

## HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

### "RACES." "RACES."

SPECIAL attention is called to our extensive display of choice and fashionable materials for SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, TROUSERINGS, &c., comprising the latest Novelties and finest quality Goods ever imported to the East.

### RACE JACKETS, RACE CAPS, RACE JACKETS, IN SILK OR SATIN, ALL SHADES, ANY DESIGN.

RACING BOOTS, RIDING BREECHES, RACING SADDLES, SADDLERY, STABLE REQUISITES, SADDLERY.

### HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [26]

To conceive why it should be, The United States have managed to rub along reasonably well without a Dom Pedro, and the Roman Republic prospered passably, whereas the Roman Empire, after a flash in the pan, smashed up every thing. Half a million down and eighty thousand a year for Dom Pedro's life would sink the new Republic. Probably there may come a reaction in favour of monarchy, in which case bloodshed and devastation will doubtless ensue. But when once a people has breathed the atmosphere of Liberty and tasted the sweets of Republican quality, they never fail to hanker for them again, and in the end they "use no other."

—Sydney Bulletin.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for Rickets, Marasmus, and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Orange Road, Brompton, S.W. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

#### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th January, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

REGISTER.							
29 <sup>th</sup> January, 1890.—At 4 p.m.							
STATION.	Baromet. red to sea level.	Thermom. at sea.	Thermom. in air.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Whitbystock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toly	24.65	...	...	N	...	...	...
Agassaki	27.50	...	...	NW	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.10	...	...	SE	...	...	...
Amoy	30.10	57	...	NW	...	...	...
Hongkong	30.03	...	...	N	...	...	...
Hainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolinas	29.91	79	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	29.91	84	...	NE	...	...	...



